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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Representatives in London, New York, Boston and Chicago

THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1915.

THE INDUSTRY IN SYNTHETIC DYES.

THE REPORT of the Chemical and Dyestuffs Committee of the American Chemical Association contains recommendations which ought to receive the careful attention of Congress.

America has the brains and the raw materials necessary to produce coal tar dyes. America has chemists as good as any in the world, though not as many as are possessed by Germany.

The dye industry has always been impeded in America by the methods of the great European dye companies, mostly located in Germany, which have the same relation to dyes that Standard Oil has to petroleum products. These foreign trusts in dyes maintain in America a propaganda which steadily proclaims that dyes cannot be made here, thus discouraging the enterprise. And whenever a dye business is established, the trust cuts the price, and keeps it cut, until competition disappears, even though the commodities are sold at a loss.

Extinguishing competition by price cutting is a method very familiar in the United States. It is the common method of American monopolies, of which Standard Oil is the chief.

Because of price cutting to kill competition Americans have been bitter toward their domestic monopolies, but tolerant toward foreign monopolies.

They have permitted the foreign dye trusts to practice unstrained trade methods that have made Standard Oil the object of an enormous amount of legislation.

The chemists of America are not seeking protection, in the sense in which import duties are usually employed. American chemists believe they can compete with the world if the trade is to be fair. They can make dyes as cheaply and sell them as cheaply.

They do not feel able to meet a competition which sells dyes for less than the cost of manufacture, until the competition is destroyed, and then raises the price to a monopoly point.

A small tariff would stop price cutting by making it too expensive, and would give the American industry a chance to establish itself on its merit. American chemists are entitled to the chance, and congress should give them as much protection from foreign dye trusts as it gives American business men from the oil trust.

A SIGN OF TO-MORROW.

THE NEWS recently reported the arrest of Mrs. Francis Crane Lillie, daughter of Richard T. Crane, millionaire founder of the Crane Bros. foundries, in Bridgeport and Chicago. She is the wife of Prof. Frank R. Lillie, of Chicago University. Her arrest was due to alleged interference with the police, who were trying to suppress a strike among the women of the Chicago clothing industry.

Is it not strange that a woman of wealth and position should participate in an effort of working girls to obtain justice, even to the extent of resisting the police?

Yet the news from day to day abounds in such instances. Men and women of wealthy families or of influential parentage participate in the revolutionary movements of the times, which in almost every instance are assaults upon existing property forms.

Connecticut has its men and women of distinguished position who embrace so extreme a doctrine as socialism, with its demand for a co-operative Commonwealth. Anybody will recall the eloquent Robert Hunter, Mr. Stokes and others.

There are doctrinaires who maintain that a ruling class could never be dispossessed from their privileges if they stood sturdily for what is theirs. Such claim that the privileged class becomes doubtful of the equity of its position, and then unable to obtain the solidarity necessary to beat back the demands of the common people.

Every revolution is led in part by men of influential families, members of the privileged order, who have not only become doubtful of the equities of their class, but have repudiated the class claims as false.

The arrest of Mrs. Lillie is significant of the times, and indicative of to-morrow. Great and revolutionary changes are in the making. Society is about to establish a new order.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

INTERESTING from a historical standpoint is the report of the speech of Chancellor Phillips, before a large and respectable meeting of the leading Catholics of Ireland, a hundred years ago. This speech was made in October, 1813. It was to hasten a movement which began in the Revolution of 1798, under the leadership of Theobald Wolfe Tone, from which was derived the inevitable union, in 1801, Robert Emmet's revolution in 1803, was an emphatic protest against the injustice done to Ireland. Emmet died upon the gallows, and it was left to Daniel O'Connell, to accomplish by constitutional methods, what Wolfe Tone and Emmet failed to accomplish by revolution. Catholic emancipation had to be granted in 1829, and since that day the prosperity of Ireland, and the freedom of the people have slowly but steadily increased, until again the population is increasing, although at one time it decreased from its earlier estate by 4,000,000 souls, and the past is so far forgotten that many thousands of Irishmen fight for Britain in the war.

PAYING FOR PREPARATION.

THE COUNTRY will support the president in his determination to meet the charges for preparation from the annual revenues. The president says:

"But I for one do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills. Borrowing money is shortsighted finance. It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance . . . we should pay as we go."

A battleship has some duration in time. A rifle, or a bayonet are in some sense permanent. But the president does not propose to create a debt for preparation, knowing as he does that in a little time, debt means to pay double for everything.

JEALOUS WARRENITE.

WARRENITE is a jealous master. It brooks no censoriousness in the city government. City Engineer Terry has committed a grievous, nay, an unforgivable error. He testified before a court of justice, that Warrenite is not suitable to lay on streets that hold trolley tracks. Hence the rumors that he is to go. Let him go. It will be an injustice to him, but if those who succeed him come to know that Warrenite worth ninety cents, contracted for at \$1.20 and paid for at \$1.52 is the best pavement in the world some good will have been accomplished. The more Warrenite, the more lobster and chicken, the more sparkling burgundy, the more business for the Oakdale Tavern.

Alfred B. Nobel Prizes to Be Distributed To-morrow

The inclusion of Edison and Tesla in the list of the 1915 recipients of Alfred B. Nobel prizes adds to the American interest in the fund bequeathed by the Swedish scientist who was the inventor of dynamite. The 1915 distribution of Nobel prizes will take place to-morrow, the tenth of December having been chosen for the annual ceremony because it commemorates the anniversary of the death of Nobel at San Remo, Italy, Dec. 10, 1896.

Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the founder of the fund for the bestowal of prizes upon men eminent in science, literature and the advancement of peace, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1833. He was thirty years old when, in 1863, he was granted a patent for the manufacture of an explosive composed of nitroglycerine and ordinary blasting powder. This was the first practical application of nitroglycerine, a violent explosive invented by Solvay in 1847, and which he produced by adding successive small quantities of glycerine to a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. It was Nobel's desire to produce an explosive for use in blasting which should be more powerful and less dangerous than those in use.

In 1864 Nobel found that his explosive could be "set off" by the instantaneous detonation of fulminating materials, and in 1867 he conceived the idea of reducing its uncertainty and danger by mixing it with some solid and inert substance. He produced dynamite, a word which originated in Germany and has its root in "Dynamis," meaning "power."

Nobel found a siliceous infusorial earth in Germany which was well suited to his purpose, since it absorbed three times its weight of nitro-glycerine without becoming more than damp to the touch. To the mixture of each and nitro-glycerine was added a little alkaline material to neutralize any acid that might be set free by the nitro-glycerine.

Dynamite soon became popular, and its use has spread all over the world. It was not long, however, until the nihilists, anarchists and revolutionists discovered that dynamite was well suited to their destructive uses, and a new word, "dynamitar," was coined for these fanatics.

Perhaps the first example of the terrible uses to which dynamite could be put was afforded by the explosion on the North German Lloyd dock at Bremen, in 1878. A German named Thompson, Thomas or Thompson, who was a dynamite dealer in Bremen, was to be shipped to America on the steamship Mosel. With him he sent a clockwork machine, set to explode the dynamite in eight days. The case was filled with a volatile, inflammable material, and was heavily insured. For some reason the dynamite exploded while it was on the dock, where passengers of various nationalities were gathered. More than eighty persons were killed and nearly 200 seriously injured. Thompson, who had planned to leave the dock by the Mosel, was then a subject insurance on his supposed valuables, was among those injured. He committed suicide some days later, but before doing so confessed that his purpose was to send the ship to the bottom with the object of collecting the paltry insurance.

It was at first believed that Thompson, Thomas or Thompson, was a native American, and there was great indignation among the Germans. The press became so abusive of Americans, and popular feeling ran so high that it was unsafe for a citizen of the United States to appear in some of the streets of Berlin. Then it was discovered that the criminal, although an American citizen, was of German birth and blood, and the anti-American feeling speedily subsided.

GEN. MAHON.

Among the Irish warriors who are helping to fight the battles of the British empire, one of the most distinguished is Major General Sir Bryan Mahon, who has lately been named a British army in the Balkans. Sir Bryan was born in County Galway, and is in his fifty-fourth year. His father was Henry Blake Mahon of Boleville, County Galway, and his mother was a daughter of Col. Seymour of Ballymore Castle. He entered the army in 1883, with the Eighth Hussars, and was stationed in India, where he has spent the greater part of his life. In 1896 he took part in the Egyptian campaign, and won his D. S. O. with the Dongola expedition. His bravery in the Khartoum expedition and the Kordofan expedition and the capture of Kalifa led to promotion and the receipt of other military honors. He was a gallant figure in South Africa, where he commanded a cavalry brigade and led the Mafeking relief column. His exploits with that flying column of British horsemen made him a popular idol. After the close of the Boer war he spent several years as military governor of Kordofan, and afterward assumed command of a division in India. He was in Britain's Asiatic empire until the outbreak of the present war, when he was recalled to duties nearer home. Sir Bryan served under Kitchener in Egypt, and even since has enjoyed the regard and admiration of that famous soldier. Sir Bryan is an expert horseman, and was long prominent as a polo player in India. He was also an expert in the peculiar Indian sport of pirk-sticking. Among his military associations Sir Bryan has many claims to fame, but he is perhaps chiefly known as the general who can never be cornered, and who is always able to get out of a tight place with a whole skin. The Irish general is a cousin of Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the opposition to Irish home rule.

Elridge Johnson, president of the Victor Talking Machine Co., offered the city of Camden, N. J., a free public library to cost not less than \$130,000 and to be erected near the company's plant. He will also equip the library.

Meredith Nicholson, Hoosier Novelist, Begins 50th Year.

Meredith Nicholson, one of the most brilliant representatives of the numerous and distinguished Hoosier school of literature, was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., forty-nine years ago to-day, Dec. 9, 1866. He was born in the same year as George Ade, the Hoosier fabulist, and was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis, where Booth Tarkington was also a student. Mr. Nicholson's first ambition was to become a poet, in which field of literary endeavor Jas. Whitcomb Riley, Joaquin Miller and other native sons of Indiana, had already attained fame. When he was about twenty-five he tried his poetic wings with "Short Flights," the usual "thin little volume" of the budding bard. While his verses were not without merit Mr. Nicholson soon turned to fiction as offering a more highly appreciated field for the exercise of his talents. "The Main Chance," published in 1903, proved fairly successful, and "The House of a Thousand Candles," which appeared a decade ago, established his fame. After the publication of another volume of verse in 1905, he again turned to the novel, and produced "The Port of Missing Men." Since then he has written a number of widely read novels, including "The Proof of the Pudding" and "The Hoosier Chronicle." Mr. Nicholson has confessed that most of his best plots and ideas come to him while he is shaving. He once sought a psychologist for an explanation of this curious fact, but the scientific gentleman, with a shrug of the shoulders, asserted that it was due to the fact that the human mind is always frantically in the morning. This simple solution didn't satisfy the novelist, however, for the reason that he shaves in the evening. Mr. Nicholson was offered a diplomatic post by President Wilson, and might have joined Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Brand Whitlock, Thomas Nelson Page and Walter H. Page, all distinguished literary men, in serving his country abroad, but he refused the proffered post of minister to Portugal.

MASON AND DIXON.

The first survey of the boundary between Pennsylvania and the States of Maryland and Virginia, which became famous as "Mason and Dixon's Line," was commenced 152 years ago to-day, Dec. 9, 1763. Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, the men who established the notable "line," were English astronomers and mathematicians. Between 1763 and 1767 they made a survey of the boundary for 344 miles west from the Delaware river, leaving only thirty-six miles of the Pennsylvania boundary to be fixed at a later period. In the debates on slavery before the admission of Missouri, John Randolph made use of the words "Mason and Dixon's line," as figurative of the division between free and slave labor. The phrase was taken up by the press and politicians, and became popular. This "line" is often confused with the parallel of latitude which was assigned by the "Missouri compromise" of 1820 as the limit to the northward extension of the slavery system.

ROBERT EMMET, HARVARD GRADUATE, BECOMES A SUBJECT OF ENGLAND

London, Dec. 9.—Henry James, the novelist, is not the only former American citizen who has recently become a subject of King George. Another is Robert Emmet, a son of Dr. Thomas A. Emmet of New York, who has lived most of the time since he was graduated at Harvard in Warwickshire and now has a commission in the British army. He is a descendant of Robert Emmet, the famous Irish leader who died in 1803.

XMAS ROPING AND WREATHS OF LAUREL

JOHN RECK & SON

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A good variety in Rubber Surface and Cloth Coats.

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Boys' Cloth Coats . . . \$3.50 up
Girls' Coats . . . \$2.75 up
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LADIES' RAIN COATS.

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Leather Color Coats . . . \$5.50
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Many Models to \$14.00.

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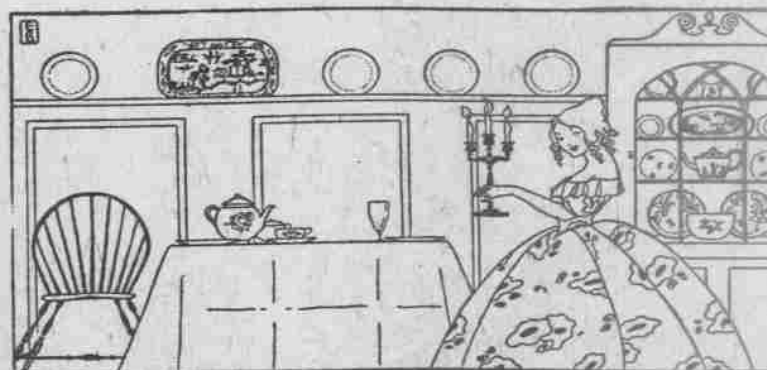
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Bouillon Cups, After-dinner Coffees, Baskets, Bowls, Trays, and Jugs for dining room or drawing room service.

Service Plates, beautiful quality, gold bordered and encrusted with gold.

Dessert Sets, Nut Sets, and Separate Dishes for all uses.

Some of this China is in the Gift Room. An extensive showing in the China Section.



Basement.

In the Children's Shop are Dolls and Playthings.

All sorts and conditions of Dolls are here waiting for good homes and pleasant playfellows.

Boy Dolls, Indians, Cowboys, Dutch Dolls, Baby Dolls, Nurses, Clowns, Japanese, "Path Finders" and Indian Poppoes.

Fancy Dressed Dolls and Undressed Dolls.

Dolls' Toilet Sets, Clothes Racks, Dolls' Umbrellas, Dolls' Wardrobe Sets, Dolls' Playsets.

Swings, and Dolls' Swings.

Gene Carr Dolls which are queer characters with almost human faces.

Linen Books, Circuses, Paper Furniture for Doll Houses, Dogs, Cats, Lambs, Bunnies and Elephants.

Dolls' Cooking Sets.

Second Floor.

Novelties in Jewelry Leather and Silver for Gifts.

Lorgnettes, \$5.00 to \$ 7.00	Pearl Necklaces, 50c to \$18.00	Neck Bands, velvet, etc., \$3.00 to \$ 5.00
Lorgnette Chains, \$3.00 to \$12.00	Crescent Brooch, Sapphire and Pearl, \$15.00	Pullman Slippers, \$1.00 to \$ 4.50
Tattooing Shuttles, 50c to 75c	10 Kt. Bracelets, \$5.00 to \$12.00	Chiffon Velvet Bags, \$29.00 to \$47.00
Gold Curt Links, \$3.00 to \$ 7.00	Men's Signet Rings, \$2.50 to \$10.00	Dressing Cases, \$2.00 to \$25.00
Men's Signet Rings, \$5.00 to \$ 7.50	Chime Clocks, \$2.50 to \$10.00	Good Luck Key Chains, 50c
Gold Flat Pins, 75c to \$ 2.50	Shopping Lists, \$1.00 to \$25.00	Electric Candlesticks, \$2.00
Sterling Cigarette Cases, \$3.00 to \$ 9.00	Laundry Kits, 50c to \$ 1.00	Rhinestone Combs, \$1.00 to \$14.00
Bracelet Watches, \$12.00 to \$35.00	Rud Vases, 25c to \$ 1.00	Metal Jewel Cases, \$1.50 to \$ 2.00
Cameo Rings, \$5.00 to \$15.00	Candlesticks, 25c to 50c	Velvet Bags, all colors, \$3.00 to \$ 5.00
Hair Bands, \$5.00 to \$25.00	Pocket Companions, 25c to \$ 1.00	Solid Gold Brooches, \$2.50 to \$20.00
Vanity Cases, \$1.00 to \$20.00	Children's Bags, 25c to \$ 1.00	Rings, selected sapphires, \$8.00 to \$20.00
Beaded Bags, \$5.00 to \$25.00	Cravat Holders, \$1.00	Leather Jewel Cases, 50c to \$25.00
Desk Clocks, \$3.00 to \$ 5.00	Leather Shirt Waist Case, \$3.50	Hand Painted Toilet Sets, \$ 8.00
Sterling Frames, 25c to \$ 0.50	Fit-all Cases, \$1.50 to \$ 5.00	Coral Beads, genuine, \$3.00 to \$25.00
Leather Portfolios, \$1.00 to \$12.00		Watch Ribbons for men's evening wear, \$1.00 to \$ 1.50

For Men

Black Seal Dressing Cases for men containing two Military Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, Tooth and Nail Brush Cases, Tooth Powder Box, Listerine Bottle. \$5.00

Boy Scout's Case

Tan Calf, containing articles for the Scout's delight and comfort on camping trips. \$6.50 one only

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Ten Karat La Valliere Set with one small diamond and one baroque pearl. Very dainty and attractive design, \$5.00

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Fern Dishes

Roma Ivory, very attractive, 45 cts.

Klever Kraft Silver

Casseroles, Ramekins and other small pieces. Pretty, small priced

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Christmas Bells.

Red Glass Shades for either gas or electricity, in the form of bells. They have been used for Christmas decoration in a former season, and are in perfect condition. 50 and 75 cts each, at less than cost

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OUR 12½c HEMSTITCHED CURTAIN SCRIM WITH COUPON FRIDAY 8½c

These splendid curtain goods have just been received and will be found the best scrim value of the season.

OUR FIVE CENT BARGAIN

Two packages of Christmas Tags, Cards, Seals, etc. Regular price 5c, 2 for 5c Friday

President Porras of Panama consented to permit the Congress of Christian Work in Latin America to hold its conference in Panama next February.

Articles of incorporation were filed at Dover, Del., by the Atlantic Steel Co. of New York, capital \$1,750,000.

Mrs. Ella Flag Young, identified with Chicago's public schools for 52 years, the last six as superintendent, retired. She is 71 years old.

Two persons were burned to death when fire partly destroyed the Seventh Avenue Hotel at Louisville, Ky. Ten others were injured.